

THE WEEK IN WASHINGTON.

Minor Matters of Interest in the Capital

SUNDAY, Aug. 12.-What is characterized as the most important discovery concerning the firmed a week later. aborigines made for many years is announced as the result of researches made by Prof. Cyrus Thomas, of the United States Bureau of Ethnology. Contrary to previous views. Prof. Thomas sets forth as a fact that Mexican civilization originated with the Malays connection with the languages of the Malays and the Mayas now in Yucatan. The latter language, according to his views, is a direct offshoot of the Malay, that spoken by the people of Malacca, Java, and Sumatra.

MONDAY, Aug. 13 .- "Gen." Coxey returned to Washington to-day to get his 'wealers out of jail in Maryland. He has retained a law firm, and proposes to use the habeas corpus method. He claims be never intended to desert his men. The Commissioners issued an order in which they say that "all persons who may hereafter come into the District are hereby warned that if without means of support, so as to become a charge upon the community, the laws with regard to vagrancy will be strictly enforced against them."--A ceusus bulletin shows that in Ohio there are liens amounting to \$70,744,771 on owned farms, or over 34 per cent, of the farm value. The average farm is worth \$3,829, and is subject to a debt of \$1,313. Almost 73 per cent, of farm families own the farms cultivated by them, and the remainder hire. Of the home families, over 45 per cent, own their own homes, and the remainder hire. TUESDAY, AUG. 14.-Representative Clifton R.

Breckinridge, of Arkansas, who was nominated several weeks ago by the President as Minister to Russia, telegraphed his resignation to the Congressional Convention which met in his district this afternoon. Mr. Breck inridge then qualified as the diplomatic representative of the United States at St. election to be held Sept. 3 for his successor. mers who came for Chicago, presumably on their return home. So far as is known they departed without imparting their secret except to the officials of the Government. They had interviews with Secretary Gresham and of members of Con-Hawaii, so that if the Commissioners attempted to have recognition deferred, their

WEDNESDAY, Aug. 15 .- The Director of the Geological Survey submitted his plan of operations for the present fiscal year to the Secretary of the Interior, who approved it. Special attention is given to the survey of the mineral-bearing areas of the Appalachian Lake Superior region, Colorado, Idaho, and California. The topographic work will be carried forward in 20 States, a large share of attention being devoted to the arid and semiarid region of the interior and to the Pacific 27 geologic parties will be in the field, five of them being employed in the Rocky Mount-

ains and their foothills. THURSDAY, Aug. 16 .- The statistics of illiteracy in the United States are given for the It is shown that of a total population over 10 years of age of 47,413,559 there are 6,324,702 illiterates, or over 13 per cent. The per centage of illiterates in the white population is over 74, and of colored population almost 57, the latter being over 60 per cent, in the Southern States. Of the total population the percentage of illiterates in the State groups is: North Atlantic, over 6; South Atlantic, almost 31; North Central, almost 6; South number in the Western States is as follows: Montago, 5,884; Wyoming, 1,630; Colorado, 17,180; New Mexico, 50,070; Arizona, 10,785; Utab, 8,232; Nevada, 4,897; Idaho, 3,225; Washington, 11,778; Oregon, 10,103; and

FRIDAY, Aug. 17 .- Gen. Brooke reports to Army Headquarters that he has withdrawn all his forces which have been guarding the Central and Union Pacific Railroads, the officials of those companies being satisfied that ance. Gen. McCook still has a few detachments in the field in the Southwest, and some troops of Gen. Ruger's command are to remain in the Cour d'Alene mining regions forces are held in readiness for emergencies, would result in the prompt assembling of Regulars .- The Chief of the Bureau of States were as follows: For July, 1894, \$52,-713,133; for July, 1893, \$69,113,857; for seven months ended July 31, 1894, \$457.142,411; for seven months ended July 31, 1893, \$457, 511,344. In July last the imports exceeded the exports by \$12,537,914. In July 1893. the excess of exports over imports was \$5,-927,790. During the seven mouths ended July 31, 1894, the excess of exports over imports was \$55,948,158, and the excess of imports for the corresponding period of the preceding year was \$62,872,231.

SATURDAY, Aug. 18 .- A big batch of clerks in the Census Office received notices of dismissal, and though the exact number is not known, it is said that 200 were discharged. gages there are only 25 clerks left to finish the work. A big hole has also been made in the Population Division, leaving only about 400 clerks in the entire Census Department. About 200 of these will go on the 1st of next month, and probably 155 on the 15th, when | his characteristic drawl, "I guess I'll take a | Watkins, of Tioga County, Populist, the work of the Bureau will be pretty well little House bill with Senate amendments." -Gov. Brown, of Maryland, set 100 imprisoned Coxeyites free from the House of Correction, and sent them on a train to the West. The writ of habeas corpus has been issued, and the remainder of the Commonwealers will be disposed of as soon as

CHAT OF THE CORRIDORS.

A medal of honor has been awarded to Lieut. Nicholas Gerschwind, 116th Ill., now residing at Lexington, Ill., for gallantry in action with the Vicksburg storming party in May, 1863. A like medal has been awarded to Charles L. Thomas, Sergeant, Co. E, 11th Ohio Cav., for distinguished gallantry is action against hostile Indians on the Powder River Expedition in 1865. This non-commissioned officer volunteered to deliver a message to Col. Cole's command, which was surrounded by hostile Indians, and also saved the life of a comrade while performing this gallant service.

sacred personages. Cabinet officers too are ceives 15 guns. quick to refute newspaper allegations or even

cial. It seems, too, to be a tradition in Washington to deny every newspaper story not published by official permission. It makes no difference if the facts have to be officially con-

During the session about 8,000 bills were introduced in the House and referred to the various committees. These measures covered every conceivable subject of legislation. The of the South Pacific seas, and establishes a | committees acted on about 1,500 of these, and there are still about 800 bills on the calendar.

> The later issues of the Congressional Record are full of the revisions of speeches, and with speeches which were never delivered, but which the orators had "leave to print." Among them is another of Senator Quay's bete-noirs of the Senate, and which the Democrats managed to steer into the printing-office in place of having to sit for days and listen to its delivery.

The average member does not trouble about his remarks; he relies on the reporter, and is usually safe in doing so, provided he is capable of using the President's American as it should be spoken. If he read his speech from manuscript the reporter still follows his remarks, and then uses the manuscript as a guide date, and in order to both shelve him and preto verify the notes. The leading members revise the typewritten report before it goes to the Record printing-office. There are usually eight or ten trips for the two messengers to make to members' houses each night for revises which were not made at the time of adjourn- fourth ballot the convention stampeded to him

marks. Wide latitude is allowed them in the his seat. Petersburg. Gov. Fishback has ordered an line of contraction and expansion. They can insert, interpolate, change, or erase, so long to Washington about 10 days ago left the city as they do not run into personalities or put a District, last week formally announced his cerning his colleague, Gen. A. J. Warner, some gress, but during their visit the President | years ago into the last number of the Record | his principal opponent will be Gov. Brown officially recognized the new Republic of of that session, and they went into the bound volume that way. All Gen. Warner could do was to have the remarks, as actually delivered by his colleague, printed the next sessio

livered to his Democratic friends in the Senate | Messrs, Mutchler, of Pennsylvania; Euochs, of consisted of a pile of closely-written manuscript | Ohio; Chipman, of Michigan; O'Neill, of Pennregion ranging from Virginia to Florida; the two yards high, and was made up of statistical sylvania; Lilly, of Pennsylvania; Honk, of and historical matter on the various articles Ohio; Brattan, of Ohio, and Lisle, of Kenaffected by tariff legislation. According to the tucky. Those resigning were Messrs, Fitch rumor this would have taken, as Senator Quay and Fellows, of New York; O'Ferral, of admitted, fully 40 days to dispose of. In one Virginia: Brawley, of South Carelina; Blan-Coast. Thirty-three topographic parties and | instance an article of 920 pages had been sub- chard, of Louisiana; Caldwell, of Ohio; Compmitted to the Pennsylvania Senator from one ton, of Maryland; Mitchell, of Wisconsin; Philadelphia firm on one matter alone. Large | Lodge, of Massachusetts, and Breckinridge, of concerns all over the State had been appealed Arkansas. to by Senator Quay to furnish matter of a simifirst time in the abstract of the 11th census. | lar character, which was intended to be used to secure concessions, if necessary.

and a scheme of one usually gets the support of the other by a system of comity which prevails Central almost 36; and Western, over 8. The that carries a point with little difficulty. Mr. Quay's "little amendments" and "brief remarks" are a by-word now on the Democratic side, but the Pennsylvania Senator knows how to use them in a way to get what he wants. If succeeding makes success, Mr. Quay fills the

A table showing the growth of the Retired List of the Army was prepared recently. In they can run trains without further assist- 1859 there were 490 names, and on Jan. 1, 1894, there were 606. But the number in 1894 is one less than it was last year. Of the total vote in 1894 there are 344 names on the limited list, for the present. Everywhere, however, the and 256 on the unlimited list, while 15 officers, such as Gens, William F. ("Baldy") Smith and and an outbreak in any part of the country Fitz-John Porter, have been put on the Retired List by special acts of Congress. Of the Statistics reports that the total values of the 606 officers, 140 are graduates of the Military Houses of Congress in obituary services over exports of merchandise from the United Academy, 61 were promoted from the ranks,

Pennsylvania avenue one night last week, just In the Division of Homes, Farms and Most- rendering to the Senate. They stopped at a for the country. cafe to get a drink.

"What will you have, Allen?" inquired the

"Well," replied the Mississippi private with

The Postmastership at the National Home near Dayton, O., is one of the best offices under the Presidential class. Heretofore the Republicans have always managed to secure one of their own political complexion for the place, but Congressman Sorg this year rejoices in being the first to install a Democratic Postmaster. Mr. Galloway was a brave boy in blue, and spent many months in a rebel prison-pen.

The National salute for the Army and the Navy of the United States is 21 guns. A salute to the Union, commemorative of the Declaration of Independence, consisting of one gun for each State, is fired at noon on July 4 at every post provided with artillery. The President, both on his arrival at and departure from a military post, or when passing its vicinity, receives a salute of 21 guns. No other salute is fired in his presence. The Vice-President and This session it has been markedly noticeable | President of the Senate receives a salute of 19 that men in Congress were nothing loath to guns; members of the Cabinet, the Chief Jusdeny the truth of statements they had made to | tice, the Speaker of the House of Representanewspaper men, after seeing the same in print | tives, a committee of Congress officially visitand realizing that their words might bring ing a military post, and Governors, within trouble to themselves; also, of the truth of their respective States and Territories, receive statements referring derogatively to their 17 guns. The Assistant Secretary of War re-

news matter secured from-presumedly-the | The Marine Band is an institution that the most reliable sources, namely, their own De- majority of Washingtonians believe second to partments. However, people are generally none in the world. There are many reasons coming to understand that when it is an issue | why it cannot be, and the same reasons apply of veracity between a Cabinet official, who to making one or two other bands in the country speaks for political or diplomatic reasons, and | its equals, if not its superiors. However that a reputable newspaper, which aims to print the | may be, the free concerts which these undoubttruth without regard to the result, it is, as a edly able musicians give under the leadership rule, safer to believe the journal than the offi- of Prof. Fanciulli, who is a most prolific and

pleasing composer, are a delight to the great crowd which twice a week gathers in the President's Grounds or at the east front of the Capitol to gossip and walk around and listen to the music. These open-air concerts have been in operation during Summer months for years, and the custom of giving them is one which could not be allowed to die out without a vehement protest from Washington's citizens.

A pitiable condition of affairs existed at the temporary home for soldiers and sailors in this city last week, and but for the shelter and food afforded in the case by the Relief Committee of the Society of the Army of the Potomac 28 comrades would have been on the verge of starvation. It again emphasizes the fact that THE NATIONAL TRIBUNE has often put forth, that it does veterans no good to come to Washington to see to the settlement of their claims, and, moreover, the result will certainly be disastrous if they have not a good supply of ready money in their pockets wherewith to support themselves during the delay in the adjustment of Government business. Most of the men who were in such distress last week had come here to endeavor to have claims settled, some of which had been standing 30 years, growing out of bounty money promised. Others desired to get into the Soldiers' Home at Hampton without having ascertained before they came whether there was any room for them. The result was that in a few days, realizing that they could do nothing, found themselves in a desperate condition.

Representative Holman will now go home to see about his chances for re-election from the Fourth Indiana District. While he has been away there has appeared in the political arena a Republican candidate named James E. Watson, who was chosen at the last State Convention, and who is a young man hardly more than old enough to be qualified for a scat in Congress, but who manifests ability of a high order. He was the chief opponent of ex-Representative Owen in the Republican Convention fight in April for State Secretary. He hails from Rush County, which was supposed to have no candivent the springing of a dark horse, the friends of the other candidate made him permanent chairman. In accepting the post, the young man made a speech of such oratorical force as to set the tide strongly in his favor. On the and nominated him. Representative Holman will find that he has more than a formal fight Statesmen vary as to revision of their re- on his hands, even if he succeed in retaining

Congressman Isidor Raynor, of the Fourth fellow-member into a hole. The privilege withdrawal from the Congressional canvass, and is seldom carried to abuse. Representative J. his candidacy for the Governorship of Mary-D. Taylor, of Ohio, jammed some remarks con- land. His nomination to Congress has been conceded. For the Governorship nomination backed by Rasin and others, who were formally Gorman's lieutenants.

Deaths and resignations have been numerous in the House during this session, they number-The speech that Mr. Quay would have de- ing 18 combined. The deaths were those of

Messrs. Lodge, Mitchell and Blanchard resigned to become Senators, O'Ferrall to become Governor of Virginia, Caldwell to become Mayor | mature during this fiscal year. Speaking of Mr. Quay, he and Mr. Vest are of Cincinnati, Breckinridge to go to Russia as the closest of friends for men in hostile camps, United States Minister, Fitch to become Comptroller of the City of New York, Fellows to in higher politics. Both are good story-tellers | Compton to accept the position of Naval Officer and have a quiet, droll way of putting things of the Port of Baltimore, and Brawley to become a United States Judge. Representative Oates, of Alabama, was elected Governor of his State, and will resign early in the next session.

> Senate, three by death and two by resignation. Senator Colquitt, of Georgia; Vance, of North Carolina, and Stockbridge, of Michigan, who died, were succeeded by Senators Walsh, Jarvis of Government expenditures. and Patton, respectively. Senator Walthall resigned on account of ill health, and was succeeded by Mr. McLaurin, and Senator White resigned to accept a Supreme Court Judgeship. He was succeeded by Mr. Blanchard.

Some ingenious Congressman figured out some years ago the amount of time wasted by the two dead members. Not a Congress passes that sevand 405 were appointed from civil life. All ex- eral members of the two Houses do not die, cept 74 have war service, mostly in the vol- and, according to invariable custom, a day is unteers, to their credit. Of the officers on the set aside in each House for memorial services Retired List, the West Point graduates, though over each man who dies. Of course, the death fewer in number, rose to higher rank than rate in the Senate is not so great as the rate in those from civil life, and only six or seven with | the House. But if a day be taken from the the rank of Major or above rose from the ranks. sessions of Congress for each of the Senators in the list of those who have died in the service, Two Democratic Congressmen strolled dows | almost a legislative year is represented-a pretty serious matter when the amount of unafter the House adjourned, talking over the | considered business in the two Houses is contariff situation and endeavoring to convince sidered. But then a great many people profess

> NOMINATIONS FOR CONGRESS. Seventeenth Pennsylvania District-M. H. Kulp, of Shamokin, Republican. Sixteenth Pennsylvania District-Justus First Virginia District-Hon, W. A. Jones,

Ninth Virginia District-Gen. James A. Walker, Republican. Seventh Mississippi District-A. M. Newman,

of Franklin County, Populist.
Seventh Georgia District-Dr. W. H. Felton,

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JUDGE LONG'S PENSION.

The Secretary of Interior and the Commissioner of Pensions File Answers. Secretary of the Interior Hoke Smith and Commissioner of Pensions William Lochren has made answer to the fule to show cause why a writ of mandamus commanding them to vacate and reverse an order reducing the pension of Judge Charles D. Long, of Michigan, from \$72 to \$50 should not issue, as prayed by Judge

Long on Aug. 4.

Commissioner Lochren's answer reviews the history of this pension case with the successive stages by which the pension was granted, raised, and finally reduced. The main contentions which Judge Lochren raises is that the construction given by the Commissioner of Pensions to the pension legislation of the United States is reviewable only by the Secretary of the Interior and not by the courts, and that his action in revoking or modifying a pension is in performance of a duty cast upon him by law, and involving the exercise of discretion by him which cannot be restrained by any court. Judge Lochren also contends that the Circuit Court of the District has no jurisdiction to grant a mandamus oyster sauce." You should say, boiled turkey, against a public official except to direct him to oyster sauce; roast turkey, cranberry sauce, for perform a specific statutory duty, and that he that is the only sauce that ever came to us voke the order complained of by the relator. If the order made by him is illegal, the answer declares, it is altogether nugatory and void and of no legal injury to the petitioner. Judge Lochren, therefore, contends that the remedy,

Secretary Hoke Smith in his answer states that the Interior Department is organized under a plan which confers upon the Commissioner of Pensions authority to hear and can be taken to the Secretary from decisions of the Commissioner allowing pensions or granting reductions or refusing increases. These appeals come before a Board of Pension Appeals in the Secretary's office, composed of a number of members presided over by the Second Assistant Secretary. The Board of Pension Appeals, thus organized, hears and determines appeals from the Commissioner of Pensions, with a reference to the Secretary in person only of cases of exceptional importance. In the case of Judge Long, the answer says,

no appeal was entered to the Secretary of the Interior, and the decision complained of is that of the Commissioner of Pensions alone. Secretary Smith denies that he is a proper party to the procedure for a writ of mandamus, and avers that he had no knowledge of the suspension of Judge Long's pension, and no until after the first application for a manda- | tomates, and is served with meats. mus by Judge Long against the Commissioner growing out thereof. According to the respondent, Judge Long, by failing to appeal from the action of the Commissioner, and by applying for a mandamus against the Commissioner led Secretary Smith to suppose that he had

partment from the decision of the Pension Bu-Continuing, Secretary Smith claims to show right of appeal from the Commissioner of Peusions, according to the rules and practice of the Interior Department, and having failed to make any demand whatever upon the Secretary of the Interior for action in the premises, the procedure against him is premature.

abandoned all idea of appealing to the De-

CARLISLE'S LETTER. Deficiency would Be \$29,000,000 if the

House Bills were Passed, Secretary Carlisle's letter to Mr. Harris, read in the Senate Wednesday, was in general a re-

view of the Treasury condition and the estimated revenues for the next fiscal year. According to his figures, the Senate bill would result in a surplus of \$15,000,000, while if the House bills were passed the deficiency would be \$29,000,000. The revenues from the sugar duty Mr. Carlisle placed at \$43,000,000, and from coal, iron ore, and barbed wire, \$1,000,000. Speaking of sugar, he says, in conclusion: "It will be seen, therefore, that if sugar

alone is placed upon the free list the expenditures during the present fiscal year will exceed the receipts to the amount of \$28,478,058; and if the duties are removed from all the articles specified in your letter the deficit will be \$29,478,058, not including any expenditure on account of the sinking fund or the payment of \$2,363,000 of Pacific Railroad bonds, which will

"In view of the existing and prospective requirements of the public service, I am of the opinion that it would not be safe to place all the articles enumerated in your letter, or even become District Attorney of New York County, sugar alone, upon the free list without imposing taxation on other articles or subjects sufficient to raise an annual revenue of about

HOW IT WAS "SAVED."

Chairman Sayers, of the House Committee on Appropriations, has completed an official There have been created five vacancies in the statement of the amount appropriated by the session of Congress just closing as compared with past sessions. The statement represents the views of the Democratic majority in the committee and in the House on the economy

The appropriations made during the extraordinary session and the first regular session of the present Congress, including permanent appropriations, show, according to Mr. Savers's statement, a reduction of \$28,835,989 under the appropriations made at the last session of the 51st Congress, and, deducting the amount of the river and harbor bill, \$11,473,180, which should be done for the purpose of comparison, inasmuch as no river and harbor bill was passed by the last Congress at its last session, the reduction is \$40,309,169.

The bills, including deficiencies, as they became laws, including miscellaneous, appropriated less than the estimates of \$29,994,471. As compared with the laws passed at the last session of the Congress, the reductions are \$48,-624,119 and the increases \$19,788,229; making the net saving \$28,835,989.

A subjoined statement shows that of the appropriations made at its session, \$65,723,441 were required under laws passed during the propriated by the first session of the 51st Congress under these laws; that of the appropriations made during the two sessions of the last Congress \$175,736,618 were the result of those themselves that they did the right thing in sur- to believe that the less Congress does the better laws, and that only \$127,309,111 were appropriated at both sessions of the 51st Congress, under those laws which it passed, entailing such enormous obligations upon its successors.

NEW APPOINTEES.

The following among other nominations have Alexander Porter Morse, of the District of Columbia, to be agent of the United States before the commission to arbitrate the claim of | United States. The women who take quinine the Venezuelan Steam Transportation Company against the Government of Venezuela. Lieut.-Col. Hamilton S. Hawkins, 23d Inf., to be Colonel; Maj. James Henton, 23d Inf., to be Lientenant-Colonel; Capt. D. W. Burke, 14th Inf., to be Major; First Lieutenant William B. Reynolds, 14th Inf., to be Captain; Second Lieutenant Samuel Seay, jr., 23d Inf., to be First Lieutenant; Second Lieutenant Eugene L. Loveridge, 11th Inf., to be First Lieutenant.

"Who Struck Billy Patterson."

In the early sixties there lived in the city of Baltimore a politician, Wm. Patterson by name. This Patterson, or, as he was better known, "Billy" Petterson," was one of ruffles and satin or sil the regulation heelers, the "boss" of the for very young ladies. ward. One night at a political meeting in a hall on East Baltimore street, during the heat of a very animated discussion, the lights were suddenly extinguished, and at the same instant Mr. Patterson was the recipient of a stunning blow in the face. All efforts, however, to find the perpetrator of this offense were in vain, Mr. Patterson even offering a very large reward. Of course, for a few days everybody wanted to know 'who struck Billy Patterson," but the answer is still to be forthcoming.

A Cause for Grievance,

[The Waterbury.] "Dennis, yez can talk as ye've a moind to, but I tell yez these Eyetalians is walking right over us and drivin' us to the wall; who's doin' all the shoe polisin' now? Why, the Eyetalians. Who runs all the corner apple stands? Why, the Eyetalians. Who commits the murders and woife batin's? The Eyetalians. They're a pavin' our shtrates prise me in the leasht if we ilicted an Eye- indefinitely. talian Alderman in this very war'd!"

This letter is to the Better Half, and deserves attention. The laws of Epicurus may not be violated with impunity:

I take pen in hand to give you a pointer on sauces. You must observe that I read your articles carefully. I find them very interesting. Now, here's one from last week's paper: The proper sauces to serve with meats are, roast beef and grated horseradish; roast mutton, currant jelly; boiled mutton, caper sauce; roast pork, apple sauce; boiled chicken, bread sauce; roast lamb, mint sauce; roast turkey, oyster sauce; venison or duck with black current jelly; boiled fresh mackerel, gooseberry sauce; boiled bluefish, cream sauce; boiled shad, boiled rice and salad; fresh salmon, green peas and cream sauce; and roast goose and apple sauce." You make a great error, or your palate bas been left on one sauce. You say, "roast turkey. s subject to no specific statutory duty to re- from our Puritan or Pilgrim ancestors. You might add for roast veal grated horseradish, and strike us all just where we live. Don't forget, however, to straighten out the turkey business; and you might also say that oyster sauce is almost always served with boiled if any, must be in equity by a suit for injunc- | chicken, and cranberry sauce with roast chicken.

Did you ever eat barberry sauce? It is an old-fashioned sauce, a New England sauce, and my boy (13 years) thinks that he can't eat roast pork or pork steak unless he has barberry sauce. determine all applications for pensions, and of and I must say that his papa has somewhat of increases and reductions of pensions. Appeals | an idea in that direction. Very truly yours, WILL L. WELCH, Boston, Mass.

> It would seem as though the Editor of this department had never known a merry Christmas or joyful Thanksgiving, to forget that roast turkey and cranberry sauce are necessary to each other. The mistake is meekly acknowledged and the correction thankfully inserted.

> To boil corn on the cob to perfection, good cooks say it must be boiled in milk, or in milk and water; water one-third, milk two-thirds. From 15 to 20 minutes is the necessary time.

Coffee, tea and tomato jellies are made with gelatine as well as wine, lemon and orange knowledge of the grounds of the suspension | jelly. Tomato jelly is flavored with canned



A household Brownie is a jolly little fellow. He will perch on the frills of a lamp-shade, or astride of a pile of books, on a corner of the writing-desk, or on the carvings of the piano, and be perfectly at home. He will look jolly, wise, or sympathetic, according to his surroundings, and is a good all-around fellow to have in | sale by J. H. Foxworthy, Box 1313, Lincoln, the house. For his manufacture there needs | Neb. Price 35 cents, or any three of the pieces, to be a bit of brown kid for his pointed cap, brown stocking for his round body, brown satin ribbon for his short coat, chamois for his head, and painted hands and feet, and wire and brown skirt-braid for his slender arms and legs. The arms and legs are about a finger long. Dark-brown braid is sewed, on neatly around the wire. Long, narrow triangles of chamois, split at the top and sewed around the ankles, make the pointed shoes. The hands are tiny hexagons bound firmly to the wrists with silk thread. The body is made of lighter color. It is about a finger long and not quite so wide. It is stuffed lightly with cotton, and the legs and arms are sewed in the four corners. The head is about an inch long, is made of chamois, and, though rounded a little with a cotton stuffing, is comparatively flat. The face is marked with ink, the rolling eyes and wide mouth being easily copied. The cap is a triangle, its sides sewed together, its base sewed around the face, and the long seam (about two inches) coming in the middle of the back of the neck. Two tiny chamois-skin points are set in under the cap, near the cyes, for the ears. The coat is a bit of dark-brown satin ribbon, slit on the shoulders to let arms slip through, whipped neatly together again over the shoulders, and lapped across under the chin to fasten under a tiny button. Thus is the Brownie finished. 51st Congress; that only \$34,574,191 were ap- His legs and arms can be bent in any position, so adaptable is this little sprite.

> Frances Willard confesses her hobby to be a bicycle. She began riding at the suggestion of her physician for the exercise, but she finds it much fun as well.

Now the New York fads are bicycling and

of the world's product of quinine is used in the for everything, for overwork, for every disease, and to make their hair grow, are responsible for this great consumption.

College and yachting belt buckles are the newest fads. To keep track of fads is a thankless task. You never acknowledge one but another springs up. Well, these buckles have the college colors or the yacht's flag in enamel for

White chiffon gowns made over white satin or taffeta silk and trimmed only with chiffon ruffles and satin or silk ribbons are favorites

# E #

A "Definition Party" is jolly when a lot of gay young folks come together for an evening. Slips of paper are handed around and each one asks a question; and if it be wished, signs it with some pen name, though this is not necessary. The papers are collected and handed out again for the questions to be answered. If anyone should get his own question it must be exchanged for another. Then 10 or 15 minutes is allowed to think out an answer. This is written below the question, signed with a pen name, and the papers are collected. The questions and answers are read out. At the end a vote is taken to decide which was the best one and the second best, and prizes are awarded accordingly. Some of the questions and answers are very bright. "What are ancestors"? "Somebodies who make nobodies somebodies"; "What is life"? "A bigger Definition Party"; "What is flirting"? "Attention without inand fillin' our prisons, an' it wouldn't shur- | tention, but with contention "-and so on

ELSIE POMEROY MCELROY.

RECENT LITERATURE.

croft. Published by the Bancroft Publishing Co., The originating idea of this work was not without its ambition. There have been fairs, and there have been books of fairs; but there was never a fair equal to this Columbian Exposition, and a book of this fair, to be worthy of the name, must be immeasurably superior to | weeks.1 any which has ever been made. What then should be the book of this fair? It should be what every book should be, true to the subject, and true to itself. In poetry is voiced the soul; history reproduces an epoch; biography presents the man. He who well and truly plays the Boswell to this huge Chicago Johnson, need have no fear that his devotion will result in a bad book of the fair. In this work poetry, history, and the consummation of all industry must unite to formulate a fitting testimonial to this greatest of civic displays. This, then, should be, and is, the ambition of the publishers of The Book of the Fair, the earnest desire of superiority in so reproducing the Fair as best

SIR FRANCIS BACON'S CIPHER STORY. Discovered and deciphered by Orville W. Owen, M. D. Published by the Howard Publishing Co., Detroit, Mich. Price 50 cents.

This is Part III. of this extraordinary work, which has excited the greatest interest among readers and admirers of Shakspere. It contains the completion of Bacon's account of the Great Armada, which was begun in Part II., and which Dr. Owen says "must rank as one of the great historical poems. The account runs smoothly in iambic verse of the period, and while prolix, is full of beautiful imagery, allegorial descriptions, flights of fancy, flashes of wit, and deep philosophy. It is deciphered mostly from the Shaksperian plays and the Færie Queene, but portions are found in the works of Peel, Greene, Marlowe, Burton, and Bacon." Following the Spanish Armada is Bacon's account of his trip to France and his tails of the scenes so new to him, and illustrating the character of the Court by its pomp and conversations.

MARRIED IN HASTE. A Novel. By Mrs. Ann S. Stephens, Published by G. W. Dillingham, New York, and for sale at Brentano's, Washing-

ton. Price 50 cents. MISS DERRICK. A Boston Society Girl's Diary. By Evelyn Chester. Published by G. W. Dillngham, New York, and for sale at Brentano's,

Washington. Price 50 cents. LOST FOR A WOMAN. A Novel. By May Agnes Fleming. Published by G. W. Dillingham, New York, and for sale at Brentano's, Washington. Price 50 cents. THE RED SULTAN. A Novel. By J. Maclaren

Cobban. Published by Rand, McNally & Co., Chicago. Price 50 cents. Magazines and Notes. Table Talk, one of the most unique household magazines in the present world of journalism,

is, in its August issue, particularly attractive, containing many bright and readable articles on topics of seasonable interest to housekeepers. First Book, by Robert Louis Stevenson, and closes up with a lot of unique lies about pet The China Decorator is a monthly journal devoted to this beautiful art, and every month

gives artistic designs and many beautiful hints | for doing the work. Published at 35 University Place, New York. Price 30 cents, or \$3 a year. spirit of the law to pension one disabled in the The complete novel in the September num- manner you state; but as you have thus far failed ber of Lippincott's is Capt. Molly, by Mary A. Denison, and deals with the philanthropic work of the Salvation Army. The heroine, a | as to present degree of disability from the causes banker's daughter, leaves a luxurious home to | alleged. We do not prosecute claims, and do not dwell for a time in Paradise Flats, and tries, not without success, to alleviate the miseries J. H. Burke, President of the New York Veteran Association of Kansas, Burlingame, Kan., has a number of New York Rosters on hand that he will mail to all orders containing 15 plain. J. H. Burke, Burlingame, Kan.

We have received four Campfire Songs entitled "Campfire Clatter," by the Lincoln (Neb.) Veteran Quartet; "We Were Soldiers Together," by J. B. Ferguson; "We'll Stand Together. Boys," and "Purging the Rolls," by J. H. Foxworthy. They should be sung in every Post in the United States. The words of "Purging the Rolls" are taken from THE NATIONAL TRIBUNE, The songs are published by the Ferguson Music House, Lincoln, Neb., and for

More Information.

[Indianapolis Journat.] Tommy-Maw, the teacher wants us to give the difference between "hope" and Mrs. Figg-Well, I hope to meet your

father in the next world, but I hardly ex-

pect to. The Shoe on the Other Foot,

[Washington Star.] "Tommy, where is your new poll parrot?" "I lent it to the man that runs the canal

" Does he want to teach it profanity?" "No, indeed. He said he wanted to borrow it and get a few points."

OUR CORRESPONDENTS.

THE BOOK OF THE FAIR. By Hubert H. Ban-[Correspondents should write each question on a separate sheet of paper, give full name and ad-Auditorium Building, Chicago, Price \$1 a part. dress and mark it "Correspondents' Column." No attention will be paid to communications not accompanied with name and address of writer. It is requested that a stamp be inclosed for reply by letter. Postal cards will be replied to by mail only. Replies by mail will ordinarily be made within a week, and if in this column within three

T. P. C. Cheshire, Muss .- 1. Is there a law obliging the Examining Surgeons to furnish a claimant Office? 2. Does this Administration require a widow to furnish two or more witnesses to her marriage, or will they be satisfied with her marringe certificate? Answer. 1. No. You refer to the act of July 18, 1894, which provides "That the report of such Examining Surgeons, when filed in Pension Office, shall be open to the examination and inspection of the claimant or his attorney. under such reasonable rules and regulations as the Secretary of the Interior may provide," 2. It requires that the fact of marriage shall be proven by he highest class of evidence obtainable. This role has a ways prevailed in all legal proceedings. In general a marriage certificate is not admissible evidence unless its authenticity be clearly estabto show forth its utility and beauty, and render | lished. The best evidence of marriage is a certified copy of the public or church record of the event. The next best, the affidavit of the Clergyman or Magistrate or official who performed the marriage ceremony. Then the affidavits of eye-witnesses to the ceremony, and in certain instances, when none of the above-indicated evidence is obtainable and its absence has been satisfactorily accounted for, the testimony of reliable persons as to general reputation that the parties were husband and wife C. H., Malone, N. Y.-1. Please publish the law

bearing upon the exemption from taxes of property purchased with pension money. 2. Is a man getting a pension liable to the payment of a poil tax? Answer. 1. We have repeatedly stated in this column that there is no Federal law upon this subject. It is a matter controlled by the laws of the several States. Consult the Code of New York for the law governing property situated in New York State. 2. This, too, is a local matter. Consult the Code. M. S., Philadelphia, Pa.-1. Will you kindly inform me through THE NATIONAL TRIBUNG the law relating to the issuing of pensions after an applicant has been examined by the Board of United States Surgeons at the Postoffice building here, introduction to the French Court, giving de- and been given a hearing? 2 Is the Commissioner, who is charged by law to adjudicate all claims that come before him, allowed to reject a claim after the Examining Board has fixed a rating? 3. Is not such rating equivalent to a granting of a pension? Now, the case is this: I was examined for wound, and also chronic diarrhes, more than two years ago, here at the Postoffice. nd was given a rating 2-18 for wound and 2-18 for bronic diarrhea under the old law. I was also given a rating under the new law at a subsequent examination. Now, both of the claims were reected, on the grounds that "no disability exists in pensionable degree since filing my claim," and "no ratable disability is shown to exist." Now, I have furnished 17 different affidavits at various times from doctors, Surgeons at the Pennsylvania Hospital, and others, and have a hospital record of seven weeks at the United States General Hospital (during the war), which was at the Naval Academy at Annapolis, Md. I have been trying for 10 years to have my claim settled. I was wounded in the Seven Days battles in June, 1862, and was taken prisoner in 1863, and in Libby Prison, and also on Belle Isle. From the wound and the American authority on culinary topics, in the head my sight is very bad, and I have furnished the Pennsylvania Hospital eye specialist's affidavits, all to no purpose. I have written to my Representative, also my Senator. I have written to the President of the United States; also to many The Idler never fails to be filled with bright, others; and to the Secretary of the Interior, but ail entertaining matter, and the September num- to no purpose. 4. Can you inform me who the ber is particularly good. It leads off with My | pensions are for, if not for those disabled in battle? Pensions, subject to his superior, the Secretary of the Interior, very large discretion as to what shall animals, told most charmingly. Published | constitute due proof of any fact in issue in any at 83 Duane street, New York. Price 15 cents, given case. No ironclad rule prevails, as no two cases are precisely alike. 2. Yes. 3. No. Merely advisory; in fact, Boards of Surgeons are forbidden to rate, and the raters in the Pension Bureau fix the rate after duly considering the reports of the Examining Surgeons. 4. We believe that it is the

and doubtless you do, the effects of a strict and narrow interpretation of the law when compared of her neighbors there; the hero follows her in | with those following an administration which disguise, and the tale comes to an orthodox end. | construed the law with respect to its spirit rather L. M. H., Bat Care, N. C .- I wish to join the United States Army, and not knowing exactly what course to follow, I desired to write you for information, Can a man join at any time, and how should apcents each. Write your name and address plication be made, as there is no recruiting officer near me? Answer. One can join any time if he can pass the required examination. You would have to present yourself at a recruiting station. You will find one at 805 Main street, Lynchburg, Va., and another at 145 North Cherry street, Nashville, Tenn. R. E. H., Mill Brook, Conn.-1. What is the compensation of a Sergeant in the Regular Army who has served 30 years up to the present time? Sergeant in the Regular Army retires after serving 3) years, what pension or pay does he receive for life? 3. If a Sergeant in the Regular Army, after serving 30 years, dies, what allowance do widow receive? Answer. 1. Twenty-eight dollars, if service is continuous. 2. Seventy-five per cent, of pay of grade held at retirement. 3. Eight dollars or \$12, according to the circumstances of the case (cause of death, date of marriage, etc.). J. E. S., Evansville, Ind .- How many pensions have been suspended during the present Adminis-tration; how many resumed at the same rate; how many reduced, and how many wholly drop-

to secure favorable action, and have apparently exhausted all resources, there would seem to be

nothing more to do unless you file new testimony

have access to the papers in any case. We note,

ped from the pension-roll? Answer. Up to June 26, 1894, 9,509 pensions had been suspended and resumed at the same rate; 326 remained suspended pending final action; 3,014 had been reduced, and 2,671 dropped from the pension-roll. This makes a grand total of 15,520 pensioners who have been affected to the extent above stated. J. H. C., Sidney, Me.-I received my pension check

in June, indorsed it, and then mailed it, and it has been lost in the mails in some way. When and how can I get another? Answer. After the expiration of six months from the date of drawing the lost check, an application for a duplicate will be considered when accompanied by the necessary affidavit and a bond of indemnity of not less than \$100. The United States Pension Agent who drew the check will fully advise you as to details. The Assistant Treasurer against whom the lost check was drawn should be at once advised of the loss, and payment of same ordered stopped.

## YAKIMA

ne interest in this new farming region is widespread. Sage brush gives way to Orchards, Hop Fields and Vine-A yards-Jack Rabbits make way for Chickens-Health and Wealth run along together-Rain, always uncertain, is discounted by large IRRIGATING CANALS and water never fails and is used whenever wanted.

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